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Catalogue, 1913-1914

EAGLE LAKE NURSERIES

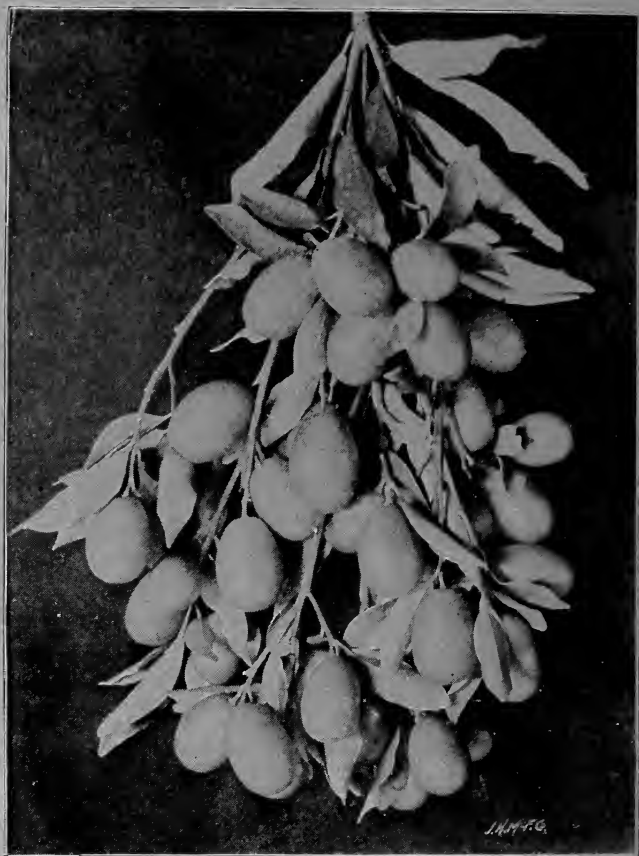


KOLBERG & ANDERSON
PROPRIETORS

*Commercial Orchards Planted and
Cared For Under Contract*



EAGLE LAKE · TEXAS



Nagami Kumquats

Catalogue 1913-1914

Eagle Lake Nurseries

KOLBERG & ANDERSON
PROPRIETORS



EAGLE LAKE · TEXAS

THE EAGLE LAKE NURSERIES have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and employ no agents. Our entire business is transacted direct from our office at Eagle Lake, Texas.

Location—Our Nursery grounds are three miles northwest of Eagle Lake, on the Eagle Lake-Columbus Road. We are located in the heart of the mid-coast country of Texas, making our trees adapted to planting throughout the coast section.

Our Shipping Facilities are the very best. We have the advantage of three main lines of railroads entering Eagle Lake.

Nurserymen and Dealers will be supplied with stock at regular wholesale prices.

Commercial Orchardists and other large planters are invited to visit our Nurseries, and we will take pleasure in quoting special prices to them.

*You Are Invited to Visit
Our Nurseries*

To Our Friends:



WE take great pleasure in presenting to you this, our new catalogue for the season of 1913-14. We also wish to thank our many friends and patrons for the liberal patronage which they have favored us with in the past, and we assure you that our constant aim will be to so carefully fill your orders that we shall continue to merit your confidence in the future.

Our shipping season commences about November 15, and extends to about March 15.

We guarantee the safe arrival of our trees and plants. Complaint, if any, should be made at once upon receipt of goods. If any of the trees fail to grow before June 1, following planting, or should die from any cause other than freeze, fire, flood, chemical, mechanical or animal injury, or gross neglect, we will replace them at one-half the list price as herein quoted for said trees.

All our trees and plants, purchased at prices herein quoted, are guaranteed healthy and true to name; if any should prove not to be, we will refund amount paid for such or furnish other trees; but we will not be responsible for any other claims or damages.

Each shipment sent out by us will bear a Certificate of Inspection from the State Nursery and Orchard Inspector.

Our facilities for shipping are the best, and we can fill your orders promptly.

Always give name and address and shipping directions plainly,

Order early while our stock is complete.

Terms, cash with orders; or 25 per cent down for C. O. D. orders.

Wholesale orders solicited. We will make special quotations to orchard-planters and dealers. If you want over 300 trees, send us your list, and we will quote you lowest prices.

Prices here quoted are subject to change at any time.

EAGLE LAKE NURSERIES

Kolberg & Anderson, *Proprietors*

EAGLE LAKE, TEXAS

Fruit Department

CITRUS FRUITS

All of our Citrus trees are budded on *Citrus trifoliata* stock, two to three years old, and transplanted at least twice in the nursery before budding. *Citrus trifoliata* is the hardiest of the Citrus family, and will stand as low a temperature as 15 degrees below zero. This hardiness is imparted to the orange or other Citrus fruits which are budded on this stock, enabling the trees to withstand very low temperatures without injury. We recommend the use of fire-pots for protection to orange-orchards during our occasional bad freezes, and if the necessary protection will be given the trees, orange-growing can be made a success over the territory extending 200 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico.

Our Orange trees are budded from 4 to 8 inches above the ground, using buds taken from bearing trees of proved productiveness and quality of fruit; perfectly grown and handled to produce first-class trees.

ORANGE

Satsuma. The queen of Oranges; bears in three years from planting. The flesh is fine-grained, juicy and delicious, with a flavor all its own. Sweetest of Oranges. The rind adheres loosely and can be peeled very easily. Fruit a deep yellow, slightly flattened; ripens in October. The hardiest of edible Oranges and the best for Texas planting.

	Each	10	100
1 year old on 2- and 3-year roots, 1½ to 2 ft...	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$30 00
1 year old on 2- and 3-year roots, 2 to 3 ft....	50	4 50	40 00
2 years old on 3- and 4-year roots, 3 to 4 ft....	60	6 00	50 00

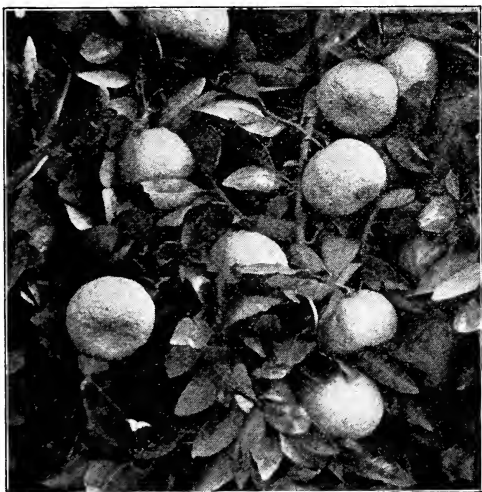
The two heavier grades are well branched and stocky.

POMELO

(Grapefruit)

The Pomelo, or Grapefruit as it is popularly called, is not so hardy as the orange, but with proper protection we believe it can be grown almost as far north as the Satsuma.

M a r s h Seedless. The hardiest of the Pomeles, and can be recommended for south Texas. Fruit large; fine quality; practically seedless.



Branch of Satsuma Orange Tree

POMELO, continued

Duncan. One of the best and most vigorous of the Pomeelos. Hardy, and bearer of extra-large fruit of good quality.

	Each	10
1-year tops on 2- and 3-year roots, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
2-year tops on 3- and 4-year roots, 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	8 50

KUMQUAT

A small shrub-like member of the Citrus family, producing beautiful clusters of yellow fruit, which can be eaten rind and all, and are also used for preserves, marmalades and jellies. The Kumquat is almost as hardy as the Satsuma orange. They make very ornamental trees for the lawn or home fruit-planting.

Nagami. Fruit oblong, 1½ to 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter; golden yellow; rind sweet; pulp juicy and of fine flavor.

Marumi. Small, round fruit, 1 inch in diameter; beautiful yellow; rind sweet; pulp juicy and of sprightly flavor.

	Each	10
1 year old on 2- and 3-year roots, 18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 years old on 3- and 4-year roots, 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	8 50



Hedge of *Citrus trifoliata*; Texas Umbrella Tree in the background

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

The *Citrus trifoliata* is a deciduous, shrub-like tree of the Citrus family. Makes an excellent hedge plant, and is also very ornamental as a specimen tree for lawn planting. Very valuable as a stock for oranges and other Citrus fruits.

	Each	10	100
1 year old, 1½ to 2 ft. (budding size).....		\$0 50	\$4 00
2 years old, 2 to 3 ft. (for hedge planting).....	\$0 15	1 00	7 50
3 to 4 years old, tree-shaped, 3 to 5 ft.....	25	2 00	



FIGS

The growing of Figs has, in the last half-dozen years, become of great importance to south Texas, and there are now thousands of acres of this fine fruit planted and bearing good, profitable crops. We can now say that the growing of Figs is the safest and best orchard investment in the South. Preserving and canning plants are being built wherever the acreage warrants it, and there is a good market for all the fresh fruit that can be produced, and it sells at a good price to these preserving plants. The Fig begins to bear early, and if cut down by frost will come up and bear nearly a full crop the same year.

Figs should be planted 15 by 15 feet apart in orchards. Two-year old trees will bring \$25.00 per acre; the third year they will yield \$50.00 and at full bearing will net the grower from \$150.00 to \$300.00 and over per acre.

Magnolia. This is the great commercial Fig of south Texas. For preserving, this Fig is unexcelled. Fruit is large, yellow or amber-colored, slightly flattened at blossom end. **We have grown 100,000 fine Magnolia Fig trees for this year's trade; as fine a stock as ever grew in the South.**

Green Ischia. Medium-sized Fig; bright green, with deep red meat; fine for home use. The tree is a very vigorous grower, and produces large and regular crops.

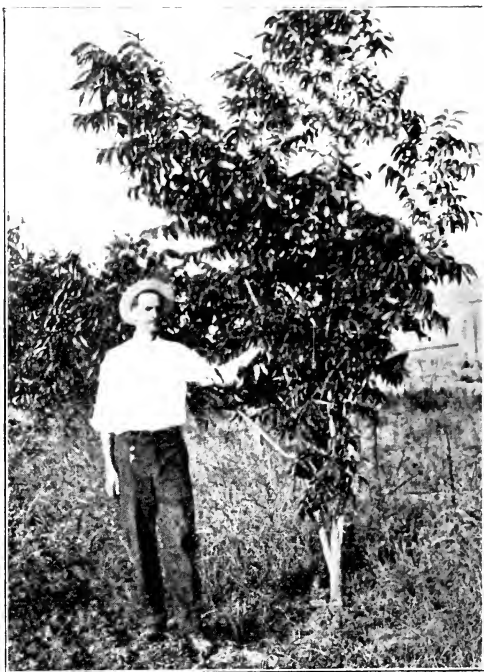
Celeste. The well-known little "Blue Fig." Fruit is of a bluish or violet-color; very sweet. Unexcelled for home use and eating fresh. One of the most profitable market varieties, as it is always in good demand.

	Each	10	100
1 year old, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 15	\$1 40	\$12 50
1 year old, 3 to 4 ft.....	20	1 75	15 00
1 year old, 4 to 5 ft.....	25	2 25	20 00

Special wholesale prices on thousand lots to nurserymen and commercial planters.

PECANS

The paper-shell Pecans are rapidly gaining in favor throughout the South. They are being planted very extensively in some sections,



Four-year-old Stuart Pecan Tree

and are now considered a most desirable and safe investment commercially. The owners of Pecan - orchards of the improved paper-shell varieties are receiving from 75 cts. to \$1.50 per pound for the nuts. Those who have sampled these nuts will agree with us that they are the finest in the world.

The Pecan makes a beautiful shade tree, and can be used to excellent advantage in avenue planting. It is worthy of a place in every fruit-garden in the South. As an orchard tree it is one of the most important to the South.

It can be planted on the ordinary cotton and corn farm, and crops grown between the rows for a number of years, to good advantage to the trees. A space of 6 to 8 feet should be left in the tree row, and this given the same cultivation as the general farm-crop. The idea that, because Pecans grow wild in our river-bottoms, they need no cultivation, is erroneous. The Pecan needs just as good care and cultivation as any successful fruit-crop.

The Pecan tree is admirably adapted to planting among other orchard trees, as figs, peaches, pears, etc. They can be planted every third tree in fig-orchards, planted 15 x 15 feet, making the Pecans 45 by 45 feet apart, which is about the right distance on all land except rich bottom land, where the distance



Van Deman Pecan

PECANS, con.
should be increased to 50 or 60 feet.

Contrary to prevailing notions, Pecans will do as well on our uplands as in their native habitat on river-bottom lands, will come into bearing earlier and, with care and fertilizing, produce regular, fine crops.

We are making a specialty of growing Pecan trees, and can supply the

best of the standard varieties, budded in our nursery by expert budders, from buds taken from trees of known bearing qualities.

Stuart. Originated at Ocean Springs, Mississippi. Has proved to be one of the best of the paper-shells, and does well over a wide range of the South. One of the standard varieties for commercial orchards, there being more orchards of this variety in bearing than any other Pecan. Nut is large; shell thin; kernel smooth and plump.

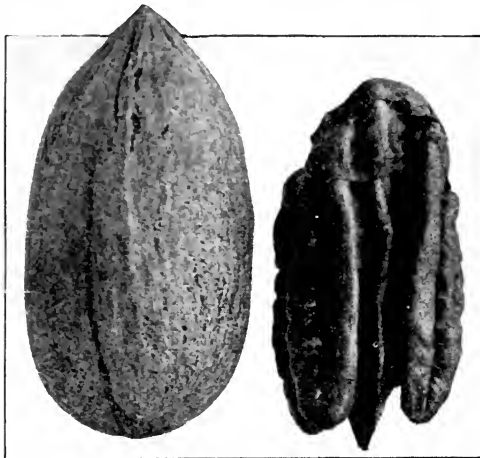
Frotscher. Another of the most popular of Pecans. An early and prolific bearer of large, thin-shelled nuts, some measuring an inch and a half in length. Kernel of excellent quality, parting easily from the shell. Does well on both upland and bottom. Fine variety for commercial planting.

Schley. One of the best-flavored of Pecans. Nuts long, pointed, thin-shelled. Tree a fine grower, and bears regular, full crops.

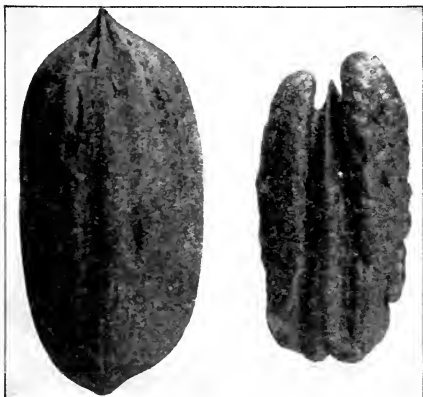
Van Deman. Large, oblong; shell moderately thin; meat plump, excellent quality.

Success. One of the very best nuts of recent introduction. Of large size, cylindrical and tapering at the apex; very thin shell; kernel plump and of very best flavor. The tree is vigorous and an abundant bearer.

2 to 3 ft., 85 cts. each,
\$8 for 10, \$75 per 100;
3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$9
for 10, \$90 per 100;
seedlings from selected seed, 1 to 2 ft.,
20c. each, \$15 per 100.



Frotscher Pecan



Success Pecan



Mamie Ross Peaches

PEACHES

Contrary to the general belief that south Texas is not a good Peach country, we have several fine Peaches that will do well here, and we are sure that, if the varieties that are adapted to this section are planted, as good Peaches can be raised here as anywhere in the Peach belt. Plant Peaches and enjoy this luscious fruit fresh from the trees during our warm summer months. There is also a ready home market for all the Peaches that can be raised.

They should be planted from 15 to 20 feet apart on well-drained land. Plant one-year-old trees, cutting off all the branches and cutting the main stem back to 24 to 30 inches. This will produce a low-headed tree, which will facilitate picking, spraying, etc.

We list the following varieties, in the order of ripening.

Victor. The earliest of all Peaches, ripening about May 15. Fruit of medium size, white with blush; very good quality and a better bearer than most early Peaches.

Alexander. One of the old, standard varieties of early Peaches. Ripens about May 20. Fruit large; light color with red cheek. Freestone.

Greensboro. Freestone Peach; large, white, juicy; most prolific and seldom fails to produce a good crop. One of the best of early Peaches.

The personal, unremitting attention we give to all our trees results in the finest stock ever offered to southern planters

PEACHES, continued

Honey. A medium-sized, white Peach of sweet, honey-like flavor; ripens about June 15. One of the very best and most prolific Peaches for this section and the extreme southern part of the Peach belt. Freestone.

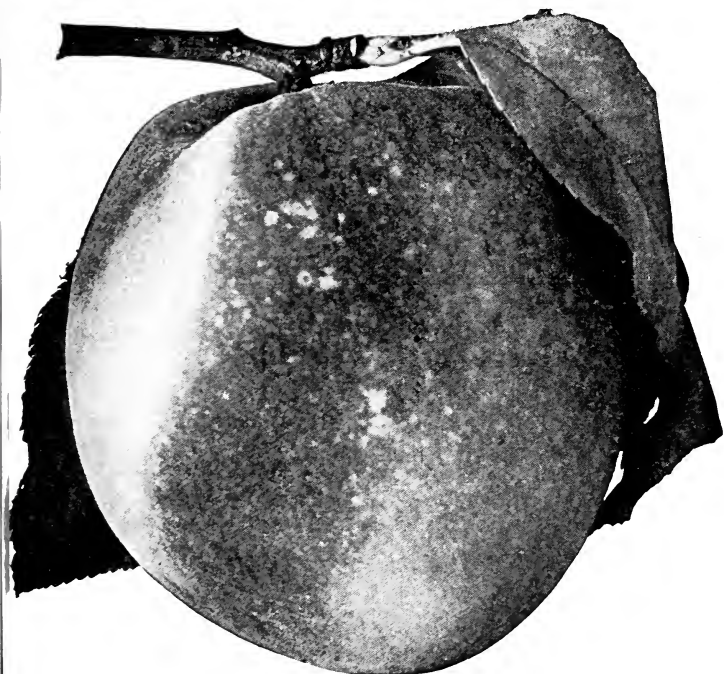
Mamie Ross. The Mamie Ross and Carman have proved to be our best Peaches in this section. Mamie Ross is semi-cling; large, white, with red cheek; of best quality. A good, thrifty grower and regular bearer of remarkably heavy crops of fine fruit. Ripens about June 15 to 20.

Early Crawford. A large, yellow-fleshed, freestone Peach, highly colored and of excellent quality. It is one of the finest for canning and preserving. Ripens July 5.

Carman. Creamy white Peach with beautiful red cheek. Freestone; fine flavor; originated in Limestone County, and has proved specially adapted to middle south Texas. One of our best varieties both for home use and market.

Elberta. The standard commercial Peach. Does well over a wide range of territory. Fruit yellow, with red cheek; yellow-fleshed; freestone; excellent quality. Ripe July 10.

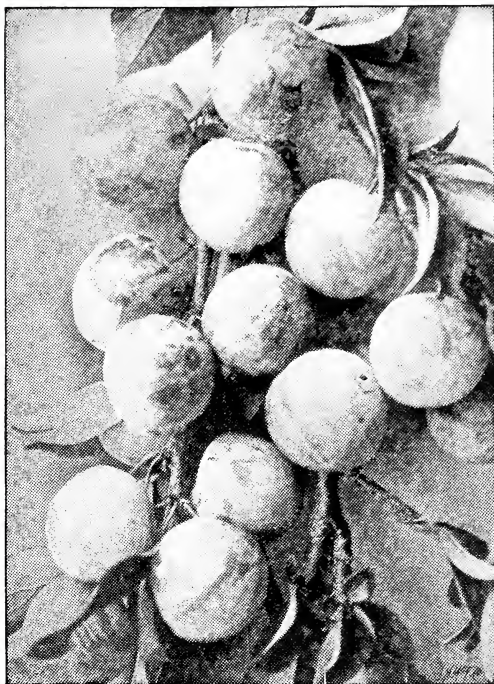
	Each	10	100
1 year old, 2 to 3 ft., slightly branched.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
1 year old, 3 to 4 ft., well branched, stocky....	20	1 75	15 00



Elberta Peach

PLUMS

Of all the fruits that are adapted to the Gulf Coast country the Plum is one of the most generally successful. A home orchard is not complete without several varieties of this fine fruit.



Burbank Plums

Plums should be planted 15 to 20 feet apart in the orchard. We recommend the following varieties for south Texas planting.

Gonzales. We consider this one of the best Plums that we have. An early, prolific bearer of beautiful, bright red fruit of fine quality; has a delicious flavor; small pit. Ripens about June 15.

Burbank. A red Plum of excellent quality. Tree bears young and is very prolific. One of the most valuable Plums for this section.

Nona. Bright red Plum; large, somewhat pointed; yellow flesh; very high quality. Is a regular

bearer and one of our best varieties. Ripens last of June.

America. An enormous producer of large, yellowish red Plums of good quality. Ripens about July 1.

Excelsior. Succeeds farther south than any other variety. Fruit large; purple, with yellow flesh. A good variety for commercial planting. Ripens July 1.

Wickson. A very vigorous grower. Produces large, somewhat heart-shaped fruit; red; flesh yellow. An excellent variety. Ripens in July.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 1-year-old trees.....	\$0 25	\$2 25	\$20 00
Strong, 2-year-old trees.....	35	3 25	30 00

PEARS

There are only a few varieties of Pears that are worth planting in south Texas. All Pears are subject to blight in the southern part of the state and especially near the coast. The Kieffer and Garber

PEARS, continued

Pears are not affected so badly as other varieties. The Kieffer especially is nearly immune from this ravage, and is generally successful commercially over a large portion of the state.

Pears do best on a heavy soil of clay mixture, with a clay subsoil within reach of the roots. They should be planted 20 feet apart and, at planting, should be headed back to 18 to 24 inches. In fact all fruit trees should be headed low in this section, to protect the trunks as much as possible from the hot sun.

Kieffer. Very valuable for commercial planting. Vigorous grower; fruit large and of good quality when fully ripe. One of the best of all Pears for canning and preserving. Ripens last of September and October.

Garber. A vigorous, upright grower, with large, round fruit of greenish yellow; flesh white, juicy and of good flavor. Ripens from the latter part of August to October. A valuable market variety, and always brings the best prices.

Le Conte. A good Pear for eating; fruit large, pale yellow; of fine quality. Tree a vigorous grower, but more susceptible to blight, especially near the coast, than Kieffer or Garber.

	Each	10	100
1 year old, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$15 00
1 year old, 3 to 4 ft., branched.....	25	2 25	20 00
2 years old, 4 to 5 ft., well headed.....	30	2 75	25 00

APPLES

Of the many varieties of Apples, there are only a few native varieties that will do well in the southern part of the state. These are all early summer Apples, ripening in June or July. The later varieties will not do well, except in the northern part of the state. We list the following varieties that are adapted to the South. They are regular bearers of good-quality fruit, and should not be left out of the home fruit-garden.

Red June. One of the most reliable; medium-sized, bright red fruit, growing in clusters. Ripe in June.

Becker. Originated in Colorado County, and has proved one of the most valuable for this section. Fruit light red, with white flecks; of excellent quality. The tree very hardy, rapid in growth and a prolific bearer.

Early Harvest. A large Apple of good quality; yellow, tender and juicy. Ripe about July 1.

Summer Queen. A good Apple for south Texas. Large, yellow, with slight blush. Ripe in July.

	Each	10	100
1 year old, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

ALMONDS

Princess. Good, strong grower; fairly good bearer of fine-quality nuts.

Sultana. The standard variety for commercial planting. The tree is rapid in growth and bears heavy crops of fine, thin-shelled nuts.

	Each
3- to 4-foot trees.....	\$0 35
4- to 6-foot trees, 2 years old, well headed.....	50

GRAPES

We are fully convinced that Grapes can be raised, and will prove commercially successful, in the coast country. In this section vine-



Herbemont Grapes

yards are rapidly developing and proving very profitable for the growers. Wine-making is becoming an important industry, as is also the manufacturing of Grape-juice for commercial purposes. Our friends living on the sandy and post oak lands should plant Grapes extensively, as these soils are well adapted to their culture. The following varieties will be profitable in south Texas.

Herbemont.

Strong grower. Fruit grows in compact clusters; medium-sized; dark red; of fine quality. Especially good as a wine Grape.

Moore's Early. Large, black Grape of good quality; better than Concord, and better suited to this section.

Niagara. Large, white Grape of good quality. Succeeds well in this part of Texas. Good market sort.

Brilliant. Beautiful red Grape of extra-good quality, very attractive. Being largely planted for home use and market.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 1-year vines.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Extra-strong, 1- and 2-year vines.....	20	1 75	15 00

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES

Every farm and city garden in Texas should have a few rows of these fine berries. Blackberries and Dewberries are great profit-producers. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, 2 feet apart in the row.

Dallas. Standard Blackberry for Texas. Large berry; very productive.

McDonald. A cross between the Blackberry and Dewberry. Very prolific; glossy black, firm, good flavor and good shipper.

BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES, continued

Rogers. The earliest of Dewberries. Bears second year from planting. Very good quality.

Haupt. A new variety introduced by Ramsey. A cross between a Dewberry and Blackberry. Very vigorous grower, producing large, luscious berries of finest flavor. We predict that this variety will be the leading market sort in south Texas.

Prices (except Haupt).

50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Haupt, 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Note.—Our Dewberry and Blackberry plants are all grown from root-cuttings, and are strong well-rooted vines, not merely rooted canes. These vines will all bear good crops the second year.



Dallas Blackberries

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

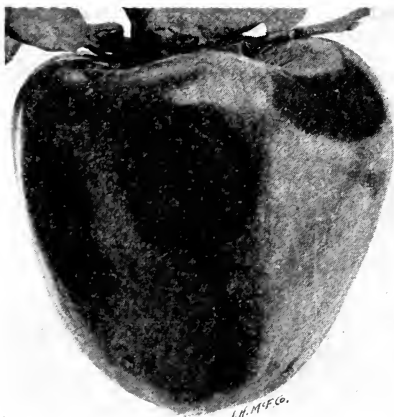
This is a delightful fruit, introduced from Japan, and should be raised more throughout the South. The new varieties, which lose their astringency while still hard and in good market condition, are proving commercially profitable for orchard planting. The trees are very ornamental and can be used with good effect in lawn planting.

The following are the best of the Japanese varieties.

Hyakume. Large, oblong fruit; red, with yellow flesh; sweet. Loses its astringency before ripening.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, red fruit, almost seedless. Astringent until fully ripe. One of the best market varieties.

Zenji. Small, round fruit; skin yellowish red; flesh dark and of fine flavor. Can be eaten while still hard.



Japan Persimmon

Grafted trees, 3 to 4 ft., 35c. each, \$3 for 10.



Quinces

QUINCES

With many persons Quinces are the most popular fruit grown for preserving, and the tree, while dwarf, is a strong, thrifty grower even in poor soil. Good, strong trees, 50 cts. each.



Klondyke Strawberries

MULBERRIES

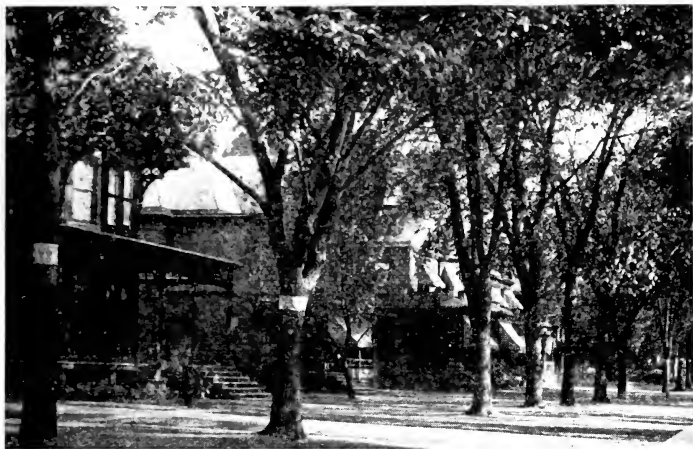
Hicks' Everbearing. Popular for home grounds, poultry-lots, etc. 35 to 50c. each.

STRAWBERRIES

We list only two varieties of Strawberries, but both are the best of their respective classes—one being an early berry, and the other, late. We pay much attention to the growing of our plants, and send out none but those which are strong and thrifty.

The **Klondyke** is the best berry for commercial planting, being early and of fine color and quality. We also have the **Lady Thompson**, which ripens a little later. A very popular berry. Our plants are all young, well rooted.

Prices, \$1 per 100, \$2 for 500,
\$3.50 per 1,000



Avenue of American Elms

Ornamental Department

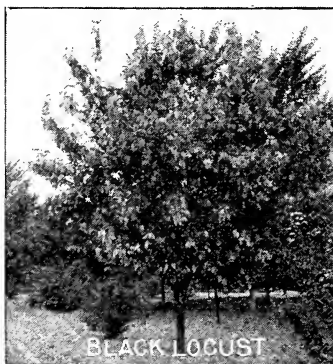
SHADE TREES

In the big rush of south Texas development, there has not been enough attention paid to the planting of shade trees. But our good people are generally waking up to the fact that shade trees, planted on our extensive coast prairies especially, will be of great benefit to man and beast, and will enhance the value of our lands more than anything else.

Some of our towns and cities, even, are sadly lacking in shade trees. If given a little care, beautiful trees can be grown on any of our south Texas soils. Some of our most ornamental shade trees are quick growers and we do not have to wait an age for them to attain size enough to be beneficial. Plant the rapid-growing trees, such as the Sycamore, Texas Umbrella, Catalpa and Locust for quick shade, and do not forget the coming generation but set out a few of the slower, but lasting, trees; the stately Elm, and that grand old southern tree, the Live Oak.

We pay special attention to our shade-tree growing, being just as careful in planting, cultivating and training to grow good, shapely trees as we are in producing fruit trees.

We are listing all the varieties suited to the many different soils, and recommend these for Texas planting.



BLACK LOCUST



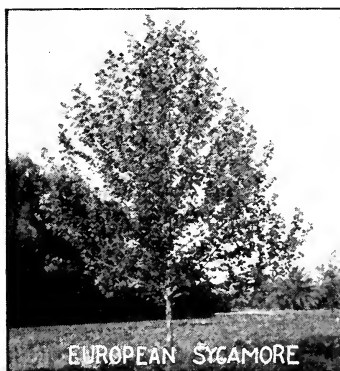
Catalpa speciosa in bloom

SHADE TREES, continued

Elm, American or White. Rapid-growing, large-leaved variety. One of the quickest growing of the long-lived trees, and suited to all locations and soils. Attains great size and age. Small trees, 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each.

Black Locust. Very hardy; quick grower. Best tree for rapid growth on our south Texas prairies; not bothered by cattle. 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each; 4 to 6 ft., 30 cts. each, 6 to 8 ft., 40 cts. each.

***Catalpa speciosa*.** Quick grower and suited for lawn and street planting. Large, bright green, heart-shaped leaves. Produces panicles of fragrant, white blossoms in spring. This is the tree that is planted commercially for posts, telegraph poles and lumber, etc. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each.



Texas Umbrella. Beautiful, rounded, canopy-shape top. Makes dense shade; quick grower. Most popular shade tree in south Texas, and grows with remarkable vigor if given good soil. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each.

Sycamore. One of our best trees for street planting. Fairly rapid grower; symmetrical top; satisfactory, all-round shade tree. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each.

SHADE TREES, continued

Russian Mulberry. Non-bearing, handsome tree; very quick grower and durable. Recommended for south and west Texas. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each.

White or Paper Mulberry. Spreading top; olive-green, velvety foliage. Grows well on very poor soil. Very desirable shade tree. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each.

Carolina Poplar. Resembles cottonwood; upright, fast grower. Good tree for dry sections. 4 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each; 6 to 8 ft., 35 cts. each.

Japanese Varnish. Large leaves; smooth, green body and branches; very ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., 30 cts. each.

Willow. Well-known, rapid-growing tree, thriving best in moist soils. 4 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each.

Pin Oak. Large-leaved; foliage deep green; very symmetrical grower. Is the fastest growing and the most graceful of all the Oaks. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each.

Live Oak. Our native evergreen Oak. Though slower in growth than some other trees, will grow quite rapidly if given good care and cultivation. Live Oaks should be transplanted with a ball of earth on the roots for best results. 2 to 3 ft., balled, 35 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., balled, 50 cts. each; 4 to 6 ft., balled, 75 cts. each.

Black Walnut. The common, well-known Walnut. Very valuable as shade tree and for timber. The foliage is handsome and the tree very shapely. Black Walnut has become one of the most valuable furniture woods, and the growing of the trees for that purpose is exceedingly profitable. The nuts, also form a most important article of commerce, and are always in demand. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each.

Japan Walnut. Makes a fine shade tree; produces heart-shaped nuts about the size of hickory nuts, thin-shelled. Very prolific. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each.



Black Walnut

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND VINES

Nothing enhances the beauty and value of a city or farm home more than the well-arranged planting of shrubs, evergreens, ornamental trees and vines. Even on the small city lot there is room for at least a few ornamental shrubs and climbing vines.

Plant the shrubs in groups in the corners and in the foreground of larger trees, leaving smooth lawn spaces in front.



Golden Arborvitæ

Conifers and Broad-Leaved Evergreens

ARBORVITÆ. These small, compact-growing evergreens are very ornamental and can be used to splendid advantage in beautifying the home grounds.

Golden. Compact, pyramidal; bright golden green. Easily transplanted and hardy. 1 to 2 ft., balled, 50 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., balled, \$1 each.

Rosedale. Blue-gray, feathery foliage; dense grower. 1 to 2 ft., balled, 50 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., balled, \$1 each.

Chinese. Rapid-growing, tall; fine for screens or windbreak. 2 to 3 ft., balled, 50 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., balled, \$1 each.

CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS. *continued*

Native Cedar. Grows in any south Texas soil if given a little attention the first year. Of handsome appearance and a fast grower. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

Tamarix, or Salt Cedar. Not fully evergreen here but nearly so near the coast. Pale green, feathery; red body and branches. Fine for screens. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

Tamarix Cuttings. Tamarix grow so readily from cuttings that we believe this is the best method of growing them for hedges, screens, etc. Good, 10-inch cuttings, \$3 per 100.

Camphor. Beautiful evergreen tree; broad-leaved; requires quite moist soil. Valuable as windbreak or ornamental. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Ligustrum Japonica (Japan Privet). Broad-leaved evergreen, does well in middle and west Texas. Can be trained to shrub or shade tree. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

Cape Jessamine. Dark, glossy, evergreen foliage; beautiful white flowers, very fragrant. Most popular evergreen shrub. 1 year old, branched, 25 cts. each; 2 years old, branched, 50 cts. each.

Magnolia grandiflora. Well-known, broad-leaved evergreen; leaves large, thick and glossy; large, waxy white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

Wild Peach. Native evergreen tree of Texas. Very beautiful, glossy, bright green leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

All the broad-leaved evergreens, such as the Camphor, Cape Jessamine, Magnolia and Wild Peach, should be defoliated and cut back when transplanted. Should be frequently cultivated (hoed) and watered the first season.

Flowering Shrubs and Hedge Plants

Althæa. One of the best of our flowering shrubs. Hardy; steady bloomer; rose-like flowers. White, Pink, and Purple. 1 to 2 ft., branched, 25 cts. each; 2 years, 3 to 4 ft., branched, 50 cts. each.

Grape Myrtle.

Grows well on any kind of soil; blooms continuously from June to November, producing beautiful, feathery flowers. Pink, White and Red. 1 to 2 ft., 25c. ea.; 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each.



Althæa



FLOWERING SHRUBS
continued

Spiræa (Bridal Wreath). One of the most satisfactory shrubs for the South; free bloomer; double white flowers. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., 50c. each.

Deutzia. A good shrub, producing clusters of beautiful white flowers, tinged with pink. 1 to 2 ft., 25 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Oleander. Evergreen flowering shrub. Very attractive for lawn or boulevard planting. Red and white flowers. Small plants, 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.

Hibiscus. Hardy, perennial plant; free bloomer; large, rose-like flowers, beautiful foliage. White, Red and Pink. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

California Privet. Well-known hedge plant, nearly evergreen; strong grower. 1- to 2-ft. plants, \$3 for 50, \$5 per 100.

Ligustrum Japonica. Valuable for tall hedge or windbreak. For prices, see under Evergreens, page 19.

Citrus trifoliata. Very desirable hedge plant. Will turn stock at three years. For prices, see under Citrus Fruits, page 4.



Hedge of California Privet



Climbing Vines

Honeysuckle. Dense, evergreen foliage; white and yellow flowers, very fragrant. Fine for shading galleries or for screens. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

Wistaria. Purple and White. Very strong, rapid-growing, woody vine; fragrant flowers in spring. Desirable for arbors. Strong vines, 35 cts. each.

Trumpet Creeper. Ivy-like vine; large, trumpet-shaped flowers; crimson; strong grower. Strong vines, 35 cts. each.

Matrimony Vine. Rapid-growing, clinging vine, covered with bright red berries in the fall. Strong vines, 35 cts. each.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). Very rapid-growing vine; large, green leaves, which turn beautiful red and varied hues in autumn. Fine for covering stone or brick walls. Strong vines, 35 cts. each.

Clematis. Well-known climbing vine, covered with flowers all spring and summer. **C. paniculata**, white, star-shaped flowers. **C. Jackmanii**, dark red or blue flowers. Good plants, 35 cts.



Clematis paniculata

ROSES

Texas surely is the land of Roses.

Roses bloom the year round in south Texas, and no home is complete without several varieties of this queen of flowers. We list below a varied collection of Roses to suit the tastes of everybody. We have selected these as giving best satisfaction under ordinary care.

Our Roses are all budded, field-grown, 1- and 2-year old, strong plants.

Rose Culture.—Trim the bushes to two or three strong stems, and cut these back to 4 or 5 inches in transplanting. Any well-prepared soil, made rich with well-rotted stable manure will be sufficient. Be careful not to get any manure near the roots. If not thoroughly decomposed, it is best to work it into the top-soil after the plants are thoroughly established. In early spring, Rose bushes should be cut back from one-half to two-thirds each year. They will then bloom much better, and produce perfect flowers.



White Cochet Roses

White Roses

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. The best white Rose in cultivation. Beautifully formed buds, opening up full; creamy white in color.

White Cochet. Large-sized, white, double Rose, slightly tinged with pink; on long stems; vigorous grower.

Bride. A beautiful Rose, pure white with outer petals slightly tinged with pink on outside. Very fine buds; long stems; fragrant.

White La France. Almost identical with La France except in color, which is pearly white, with a slight tinge of pink or fawn-color. You will be pleased with this beautiful Rose.

Pink Roses

La France. A most popular Rose; vigorous grower; flowers large, double; silvery pink; of delightful fragrance. One of our best sellers.

Helen Gould. Large, double, deep pink Rose; very hardy and free bloomer.

La Detroit. Beautiful, cup-shaped Rose; flowers shell-pink; soft, delightful fragrance.

Caroline Testout. Large, perfect flowers of bright rose-pink; very good grower and free bloomer.

Pink Maman Cochet. A perfectly shaped, medium-sized Rose of a beautiful pink shade; fine buds.

Paul Neyron. Vigorous grower; full-double Rose; pink. One of the largest of all Roses.

Crimson and Red Roses

American Beauty. Our most popular Rose. Large, double, rich crimson flowers on long stems; foliage rich, dark green; very vigorous; persistent bloomer.

Dinsmore. A very fine, light crimson Rose; free bloomer. One of the best.

General Jacqueminot. A well-known Rose; velvety crimson; beautiful as bud and when open; very hardy; free grower.

Etoile de France. A deep crimson Rose; large buds on long, stiff stems; very fragrant.

Meteor. Deep, velvety red; a most vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer; the old standby.

Yellow Roses

Marechal Niel. Climber. The most popular yellow Rose. Flowers of deep yellow; very free, continuous bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon. A pure yellow Rose, with slightly darker center; beautifully shaped buds and flowers. One of the best of yellow Roses.

Perle des Jardins. Truly the pearl of the Rose-garden. Flowers of beautiful golden yellow; large, perfectly formed.

Climbing Roses

Climbing Meteor. One of the strongest-growing of the Climbers, and a free bloomer. Flowers dark, velvety crimson.

Reine Marie Henriette. Extra-large Rose; flowers well formed, growing in clusters; bright red. A most desirable climber.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A sport of that finest of white Roses, the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A pure white Climbing Rose.

Climbing Bridesmaid. Almost identical with Bridesmaid, but a Climber; deep pink flowers; very good grower.

Prices on Roses

	Each	10
Strong, field-grown plants, 1 year old.....	\$0 30	\$3 00
Strong, field-grown plants, 2 years old.....	40	4 00

FLOWERING PLANTS

We can supply Geranium, Violet, Pansy and other plants; Caladium, Canna, and Banana plants and bulbs. Prices quoted on application.

General Directions for Planting, Etc.

As soon as your trees arrive, unpack them, and "heel-in" in a shallow trench, covering the roots with moist dirt, and pack firmly.

If trees are frozen, or freezing weather prevails, cover the bundle completely with earth until the weather moderates.

The ground should, of course, be thoroughly prepared in advance of planting, by plowing, disking and harrowing until the soil is in good tilth. If the land cannot be plowed, dig large holes, say 12 to 18 inches deep and 2 feet across.

Set the trees the same depth that they stood in the nursery. If the trees are received with broken or mutilated roots, trim these off with a sharp knife or pruning shears, making a clean cut. Place the roots in the hole in a natural position, without cramping or bending. Put in a spadeful of loose, mellow soil, and gently shake the tree to settle the dirt around the roots. Cover the roots with moist dirt and pack thoroughly with foot or tamper. You cannot pack the dirt too hard on the roots. If the soil is dry, pour in a half-bucket of water when the hole is two-thirds full; let this settle away, and then fill in with loose dirt and *do not pack*. This loose soil will serve as a mulch to retain the moisture.

After planting, cut the tree back; for fruit trees, cut off all the branches, and the main stem back to 18 to 24 inches; for shade trees or trees that are already headed, cut back about one-third or one-half of the top. The more the trees are cut back, the more apt they are to live. Roses, climbing vines, etc., should be cut back to within 4 or 5 inches of the ground, leaving three or four good buds. The loss in Roses is generally due to not cutting back enough at planting.

Evergreens should not be cut back, as a rule, but the broad-leaved sorts should all be defoliated, and the cedars, arborvitæ, etc., should be shaded for a while after planting. They should be tied to stakes to keep the wind from whipping them around until the roots have taken hold. An empty nail-keg or barrel, with the bottom knocked out, is a convenient article to place over the bushy evergreens until they are established.

In watering trees and plants, do not sprinkle on the surface, where it will rapidly evaporate and do more damage to the plant than good, but dig a shallow trough with a hoe, by the side of the tree or plant, and fill this with water. When soaked away, fill up with loose, dry dirt. Trees, as a rule, should not be watered more than once a week; but water thoroughly, when you do.

Keep Your Trees and Plants Cultivated

More failures occur from lack of cultivation than from all other causes put together. You may just as well expect to raise good corn or cotton without cultivation, as fruit. It is plowing and hoeing your trees need and not so much rain. Keep a dirt-mulch around your trees during the entire growing season, either with a hoe or cultivator.

A good plan in the management of the orchard is to grow a cover-crop of oats and vetch, crimson or bur-clover, in fall and winter, to be plowed under in the spring.

Development Work and Orchard Planting

We will prepare land and plant out orchards within a radius of five miles of Eagle Lake, in small tracts of not less than five acres. For larger tracts and greater distances from Eagle Lake, we will make special arrangements. Prices for development work will be given on application.

We are prepared to send an expert in orchard-work to any point within a reasonable distance, to superintend orchard-planting, if so desired, at reasonable prices.

You are invited to correspond with our office for any information on planting and care of trees, etc.

What Some of Our Friends Say

I am inclosing herewith my check for the sum of thirty-two dollars (\$32.00), to settle in full my account to date.

I wish to say that the trees you furnished me reached me in the very finest condition; and in size and condition, both as to root and top, were everything I had hoped to see. I never saw prettier, healthier-looking or finer trees anywhere.

If they fail to grow, it will be neither your fault nor mine; for getting them in this good condition, I personally superintended their planting and had them most thoroughly watered by irrigating yesterday, and all day today it has been raining slowly on them. Thanking you for your prompt attention to my order.—R. S. MENESEE, *San Antonio, Texas*, March 7, 1913.

The trees and plants that you furnished me last season are all growing finely. I haven't lost any so far, and the Roses have all bloomed. I am well satisfied with all. Send me a catalogue, as I intend getting more roses.—MRS. A. M. GOSCH, *Flatonia, Texas*, June 29, 1913.

Inclosed find check for which please send me one setting S. C. R. I. Red eggs. The trees and berries that I ordered from you are growing finely. The Dallas berries are full of little berries already.—MRS. M. E. DAVIS, *Sealy, Texas*, April 28, 1913.

The China Umbrella trees that I ordered from you in the spring are doing finely. Can recommend your trees as strong stock. Am well pleased with them.—J. EDWIN BROWN, *Yoakum, Texas*, July 14, 1913.

All the stock sent me is doing finely except one Grape-vine. Two of my vines have some grapes on already. My Pecans and Peach trees are doing finely, although they didn't get any rain from March till the 26th of June. If the trees had not been so well packed when you shipped them, I guess they would have all died, for the weather was so bad that I couldn't plant them until eight days after they were received.—J. W. LOESSIN, *La Grange, Texas*, July 1, 1913.

The above letters are only a few samples of the many that we have received from pleased customers.

We have pleased others—we can please you! GIVE US A TRIAL!





Pecan Tree

EAGLE LAKE NURSERIES

KOLBERG & ANDERSON, Proprietors

EAGLE LAKE, TEXAS